

erals, dismounted, being overcome by the heat. There were many prostrations.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN. FILIPINOS ATTEMPTING TO PROLONG THE WAR—LOSSES OF AMERICANS.

Manila, March 26, 8:15 a. m.—Twenty-six dead and 150 wounded in a hospital is the latest statement of the American losses in the engagement with the Filipinos.

To-day's fighting furnished a specimen of the difficulties with which the Americans have to contend. The Filipinos never, except opposite Malabon, permitted their opponents to get within several hundred yards of them. They would fire a few volleys from their cover and then scuttle back to another cover, repeating these tactics for miles. Many of the trenches had gullies and connecting paths through the cane and brush, enabling the rebels to retreat unseen.

The problem the Americans have to face is to drive or lure the insurgents to fight in force. The trenches seem thinly manned, except in the vicinity of Malabon.

The Americans, fighting a hidden foe, suffered greater loss in proportion than did the enemy. The loss of the Filipinos had formerly been estimated from the number of bodies found scattered in the swamp and through the brush. A larger percentage of the enemy's wounded died than of the Americans, many of them perishing from neglect, the Americans naturally attending to their own men first.

The wounded, after treatment in the field hospitals, were brought to the Manila hospital by train. Several trips were made from Calocan to the city. The first lot to start for the city was composed largely of bandaged soldiers, who shouted, "Give 'em hell, boys."

The gunboat Helena and two Army gunboats command Malabon, but the authorities desire to avoid bombarding the town, where there is much valuable property belonging to foreigners and where are located warehouses of most of the Manila firms.

THE ADVANCE TO CONTINUE. REBELS MADE A STRONG RESISTANCE—AMERICAN CASUALTIES ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY.

Washington, March 25.—The War Department late to-night made public the following dispatch from General Otis:

Manila, March 25. Adjutant-General, Washington: Perfectly northern movement not yet completed. Otis and Hale's brigades, with mounted troops, 4th Cavalry, the turning column, met heavy resistance over difficult country, and are camped tonight six miles east of Polo and six miles north of line from which advance was taken up. Wheaton's brigade, Calocan, drove enemy one and a half miles north across river. Hall, on extreme right, encountered considerable force and routed it. Fighting heavy near Calocan. Movement continues in morning. Our casualties about one hundred and sixty; twenty-five killed. Enemy lost in killed alone two hundred. OTIS.

It is believed at the War Department that the fighting was resumed Sunday morning. Official advisers of the resumption of the fight were looked for by the War Department authorities throughout the late hours of to-night, the difference in time giving a basis for this expectation. Up to 11 o'clock to-night, however, no word from Manila about the battle, additional to the advice of the day, or of a resumption of the fight had been received.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE. BRAVERY OF AMERICAN TROOPS—SWIFT ADVANCE ON SAN FRANCISCO DEL MONTE.

Manila, March 25.—The movement of the American troops to-day swept the insurgents back toward Malabon. General H. G. Otis's brigade was in front of Calocan, where there is a stretch of a mile of rough, open country. The insurgent trenches in the edge of the woods were four feet deep, and furnished a good cover. The American troops advanced on the double quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing by volley.

The natives stood until the Americans were within two hundred yards of their position, and then broke and ran for the woods. About thirty of them were killed in the outskirts and seventy on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently in the night time.

Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front for a distance of three miles to the north had been cleared. General Hale's brigade swept in a northwesterly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The line was then opposite Novallches, the artillery advancing along a good road from Calocan to Novallches, the wagons carrying pontons, telegraph supplies and ammunition. The infantry moved in splendid order.

Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse litter, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos.

The Americans who were wounded endured their injuries bravely, one group which had been brought into the hospital singing "Comrades." The 10th Pennsylvania took nine prisoners, among them a tall, naked Chinese, relating to the Marabete tribe and one Japanese. All the prisoners were greatly terrified, expecting to be executed immediately.

THE PRINCETON AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, March 25.—The United States gunboat Princeton, Commander Clifford N. West,

arrived here to-day.

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Franklin Stoves, Brass Bed Grates, Pendulums, Fire Irons, Candlesticks, &c. A very choice collection of

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A Valuable Old Chinese Colossal Vase. A Number of

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from New-York on January 11 for Manila, has arrived here. The Princeton left Colombo, Ceylon, for Singapore on March 17.

THE SCENE OF THE ACTION.

Explained by the Chief of the Bureau of Military Information.

Washington, March 25.—Major Simpson, Chief of the Bureau of Military Information, was busy to-day taking the fragmentary information of the movements here and there of battalions and brigades, and assembling them so as to give on the military map a complete picture of to-day's theatre of operations. As he explained it the field of the action is as follows:

Back of Manila, at a distance of about seven miles from the water-front, sweeps a great semicircle of American troops. This is about twenty miles long. It is cut midway by the Pasig River, which forms a natural military division.

To the south the arc is under command of Major-General Lawton, who has recently arrived in the Philippines. Until now this has been the field of activity, with Wheaton's flying column beating back the insurgents. But to-day Lawton's forces are idle, and the scene of activity is shifted to the north of the river. Here the partial circle of American troops sweeps from the waterworks around to the bay. Major-General MacArthur is in command of all the troops north of the river, and these are roughly estimated at between thirteen thousand and fourteen thousand men, the others being with Lawton, on the south. Before the action began this morning MacArthur's forces were divided into three main bodies. Far to the right, near the waterworks, was Hale's brigade. Far to the left, about Calocan, were the brigades of Harrison Gray Otis and Wheaton, the latter having been drawn from Lawton's forces on the south in order to strengthen MacArthur's command for this operation. Between the two was the brigade of Hall, held as a sort of reserve, to demonstrate, but not to attack. Hale's brigade, as shown on the military map, was made up of the 3d Nebraska, the 1st South Dakota, the 1st Wyoming, the 1st Colorado and Battery B of the Utah artillery. Harrison Gray Otis's command, on the left, was made up of the 20th Kansas, the 1st Montana, the 10th Pennsylvania, a battalion of the 23d Infantry and Battery A of the Utah artillery. These are the troops, with the additional force of Wheaton and some recent arrivals, possibly not yet reported, which have sustained the brunt of the action.

With this approximate disposition of the forces Major Simpson took the official dispatch of General Otis and the more detailed press reports, and pointed out the probable line of action. It began with MacArthur moving rapidly forward to Novallches, passing the insurgent forces on the left. On reaching Novallches MacArthur turned sharply to the west, intending to make a forced march of about seven miles to Polo. By this movement MacArthur's forces were carried outside of the insurgent base of operations. This base is at Malabon, midway between MacArthur's forces at Polo and the combined forces of Harrison Gray Otis and Wheaton at Calocan. Thus the insurgents were flanked, and between two strong bodies of American troops. To the west of them is Manila Bay, cutting off retreat in that direction, and to the east the forces of Hall or Hale, as reported by General Otis, are "demonstrating" in order to prevent an insurgent movement toward the east. They were thus left between the two main bodies of American troops, and must engage one or the other of them. It was General Otis's plan, as shown by his dispatch, to have the brigades of Wheaton advanced toward those of MacArthur, thus gradually enclosing the insurgents between two parallel lines until they are either crushed or made prisoners.

The opposing forces appear to be rather evenly matched in point of numbers, the estimate of the American force north of the river being about fourteen thousand, while General Otis places the insurgents at about twelve thousand. General Otis is in supreme command, directing the operations from a central telegraph station. The actual field movements were executed by Major-General MacArthur, who in turn led the soldiers in his decisive move to flank and surround the rebel forces.

CAPTAIN CLAY NOT SERIOUSLY HURT. GRANDSON OF HENRY CLAY—PROMOTED FOR VALOR IN CUBA.

Lexington, Ky., March 25 (Special).—Mrs. James B. Clay, of this county, received a cable dispatch to-day from her son, Captain Charles D. Clay, saying that he was not seriously wounded in yesterday's battle near Manila. He is a grandson of Henry Clay, his father being the late James B. Clay, a member of Congress for the Ashland district. He was appointed about fifteen years ago to a lieutenant in the Regular Army by President Arthur, and fought Indians for ten years. He was then instructor of cadets at the Kentucky State College for four years, when he was ordered to join his regiment, the 17th Infantry.

He served in Cuba under General Lawton, was at his colonel's side when the latter was killed, was promoted to a captaincy for valor on the field, made the oration over Colonel Haskell's body at Columbus, and went to Manila on the Grant. He has a wife and one child, Mrs. Clay being a daughter of the late Colonel Robert Pepper, a well-known horseman, of Frankfort.

CAPTAIN STUART, OF COLORADO, KILLED.

Pueblo, Col., March 25.—A dispatch from Manila, received here to-day, announces that Captain Charles B. Stuart, of Colorado, was killed in the battle with the insurgents.

NO WORD FROM MAJOR P. B. STRONG.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong said last night that he has had no news from his son, Major P. Bradlee Strong, who is at Manila.

CAPTAIN CLARK WOUNDED.

Lawrence, Kan., March 25.—Captain Adna G. Clark, Company H, 20th Kansas, was wounded through the shoulder in to-day's fight at Manila, according to a dispatch received here. The wound was severe, but not serious. Captain Clark is a graduate of Kansas University. He is a member of the bar, and was deputy district clerk when he volunteered.

PREDICT VICTORY FOR REBELS.

Madrid, March 25.—Spanish officers acquainted with the Philippine Islands, notwithstanding the American successes, continue to predict the failure of Major-General Otis's campaign. They say that while the Americans will undoubtedly win all the battles they will lose the campaign itself, owing to the aptitude of the Tagalos to conduct a war of surprises and ambushes.

Malolos, the capital of the rebel government, they add, will fall into the hands of the Americans, but the Spaniards insist the war will rage as long as the rebels desire it.

The correspondent at Manila of the "Correspondencia" alleges that within six days from the reopening of hostilities the Americans lose a thousand men, and that several companies of troops fell into the hands of the insurgents.

NEGOTIATIONS AT MADRID.

Madrid, March 25.—An officer to whom had been entrusted a mission to the Philippines to endeavor to secure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents has been ordered not to embark on the journey, as Aguinaldo will send an emissary here to negotiate the matter.

THE GRANT RETURNING.

Washington, March 25.—The following dispatch was received from General Otis at the War Department to-day:

Manila, March 25. Adjutant-General, Washington: Transport Grant leaves for Nagasaki and San Francisco this afternoon.

The Grant has been temporarily converted into a hospital-ship, and brings all the sick and wounded from Manila that were able to leave the city at the time of her sailing.

OTIS TELLS OF THE FIGHT.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT AND ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

NOTHING BUT PRAISE HEARD FOR THE STRATEGY EXHIBITED BY THE AMERICAN COMMANDER AND HIS GENERALS.

Washington, March 25.—This was a day at the War Department that carried a reminder of the busiest days of the war with Spain. Every officer was intently looking for every scrap of information as to the progress made by General Otis's force. It was noted that the movement was being executed like clockwork. It was necessarily one of great rapidity, yet the officials noted with delight the perfection of the arrangements as revealed in the press dispatches. The rapid work of the signal men, well up with the troops in the advance, running their wires; the ambulance corps close up to the fighting lines, and the pressing forward of the supplies.

The following cable dispatch was received from General Otis this morning:

Manila, March 25. Adjutant-General, Washington: MacArthur's advance on Novallches, northwest of Calocan, in center of the insurgent lines, at daybreak this morning, advancing rapidly and successfully, routing the rebels. Novallches, MacArthur will swing to left and strike north of Polo; Wheaton's brigade, fronting Calocan, will press forward at the proper time; Hale's brigade, on the old line north of station. Demonstrating west of the pumping station. Enemy twelve thousand strong on the lines. I am endeavoring to take fraction in reverse. OTIS.

NO HALTING IN THE MOVEMENT.

Although the end was not known when the Department closed, the greatest confidence was shown by the officials in the complete success of the American arms, and nothing but praise of the strategy exhibited by the American commander, MacArthur especially came in and his generals, being the active leader of the advancing column thrown first against the insurgent line. The opinion expressed at the War Department was that the American troops would be on the field, or rather in the jungle, and would take up the forward movement as soon as the sun rises to-morrow. There was no question about stopping at this point. The attention of the Department was directed to the fact that the insurgent power, and it would be pushed to the utmost unless the Filipinos surrendered or fled beyond reach in the mountains and jungles.

It is said at the Department that General Otis has left his command at and near Manila about 27,000 soldiers; Aguinaldo, according to the latest reports, has about 30,000 armed men. General Corbin estimates that the American flying column in action to-day was about 10,000 strong. The insurgents, according to General Otis, had about 12,000 men in line. But Aguinaldo's reserve, 18,000 strong, is not far distant from the scene of the fiercest fighting. Indeed, it is supposed that some of them, including the leader himself, may have been drawn into to-day's struggle, in which case the odds would have been against the Americans. The latter appear to be making full advantage of the great assistance to be found in the possession of the railroad, for their movement to-day was generally parallel to the road at all points.

Intense interest was exhibited in the news which began to come from General Otis early in the day. It was apparent that he had begun to put into operation the plan of campaign which he had been so carefully preparing for a long time, and it was confidently expected that this would destroy the last vestige of the insurgent organization, although it was realized that this could not be effected without considerable loss to the American forces. General Otis, however, is a military necessity, because, should this course be followed, the rainy and unhealthy season, now within a month, the position of the American troops on the outer lines would become untenable.

TACTICS OF GENERAL OTIS.

Immediately on receipt of the dispatch announcing the beginning of the advance by MacArthur's division and the plan for the movement of the remaining sections of the American column there was a consultation of the maps which had been drafted by the Military Information Bureau. It was then perceived that General Otis was endeavoring to drive a wedge straight through the center of the insurgent forces, and then by a rapid wheel to crush one of the divided wings against another section of the American column. General Otis's statement that "I am endeavoring to take the insurgent force (the enemy) in reverse" was taken to make this plain. As nearly as could be calculated, MacArthur held the center of the American line. He was driving straight north, and, after the battle, the insurgent force would be flanked by the American troops. The statement that he had arrived at Novallches shows that he was then about nine miles northwest of Manila. When he set out to the north of the river, he had all his forces behind him and the Bay of Manila about a third of the insurgent army. If he manages to get in the rear of this body the insurgents will be fairly certain to be routed. MacArthur's force on the northeast and Wheaton's brigade on the south. It is assumed that this is what General Otis means when he talks of taking the insurgent force in reverse. For the statement that Wheaton will press forward at the proper time was regarded as an indication that it will be his duty to close up the line and prevent the escape of the insurgents.

It is believed that the insurgent force, after the battle, will be in retreating before MacArthur's advance so rapidly as to prevent being cornered and driven back on Wheaton. But even in this case their forward position would be untenable for any length of time.

General Corbin's attention was called to the indication from the dispatch that the insurgent force would be driven back on Wheaton's line from the pumping station west of Manila and near the river, clear around to a point due north, forming a crescent twenty miles long. He expressed the belief that this was the plan, and that as General Otis had used the word "demonstrating" in speaking of the brigade stationed at the waterworks, it was evident that his purpose was to distract the attention of the insurgent force from the main body of the American force. At any rate, it would serve to prevent the insurgents from concentrating to oppose MacArthur's advance, from the fear that they would be cut off from the rear.

An inquiry was made as to why so large a proportion of the volunteer forces were drawn into the advance. It was answered that the Department had these volunteers were actually more of veterans than many of the Regulars. They have been in service nearly a year, and in the last few months have been fighting than any other branch of the Army. They have an advantage over the Regulars who have just arrived in their knowledge of jungle fighting acquired through their long experience. They are a strong reserve of the most trustworthy character in such a movement as this now going on.

THE CAPTURE OF THE RAILROAD.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the report that the American troops had captured the railroad leading to Malolos, the insurgent headquarters. The chief danger to which the American advance has been exposed has been the cutting of the line of communication with Manila, thus preventing supplies from reaching the outposts. Great difficulty has already been experienced in maintaining the transport service over the road, owing to the great length of the American line. But with this railroad in possession of General Otis, the danger is reduced, and the difficulty, if indeed, it is necessary to maintain these extreme outposts longer.

There is a possibility of confusion over the names of General Hale and Hall. General Irving Hale was colonel of the Colorado Infantry, and has been promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. General Robert H. Hall was formerly colonel of the 4th Infantry, and has also been promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. Both of these men were in the engagement north of Manila.

The following related dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

Manila, March 24. Adjutant-General, Washington: City quiet, business progressing, no indication of any further fighting here and out city limits. Firing cannot be heard; only faintly heard in the surrounding city maintained, and city cannot be safely uncovered. OTIS.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IMPROVED.

Washington, March 25.—Reports have been received at the office of the Surgeon-General showing that the health of the troops in the Philippines is greatly improved. The sick rate has decreased from 13 to 9 per cent. There is less malaria and typhoid fever, dysentery and other diseases than

noted in earlier reports. This indicates that the troops are becoming acclimated. Smallpox has been unusually severe, owing, it is believed, to the insufficient vaccination of the troops which departed from the Pacific Coast. Many of the men in the Philippines were vaccinated by virus received from Japan, which was not effective. The Surgeon-General has now established a vaccine plant at Manila, and the Philippines appear to be more susceptible to smallpox than those in the West. Although smallpox has been severe in Manila, Porto Rico, none of the troops have been stricken. General Henry has ordered the entire population of eight hundred thousand vaccinated, and in order to secure material has established a vaccine farm at some. In the Department of Santiago there have been over five hundred cases of smallpox among the natives, but the troops have not suffered. The Army regulations require vaccination when men are enlisted, but it is said they evidently have been carefully observed on the Pacific Coast with men sent to the Philippines.

LETTER TO AGUINALDO CAPTURED. IT CONFIRMS REPORTS THAT A GENERAL UPRISING OF FILIPINOS WAS INTENDED.

Washington, March 25.—An important confidential official communication to Aguinaldo from one of his leaders is among the captured documents from the Philippines which have been forwarded by United States postal agents to the Department here. The document is marked "most urgent," addressed to "Sr. Dn. Emilio Aguinaldo, Presidente del Gobierno de la Republica de Filipinas, Malolos." It is signed by Bonifacio Arceval, who appears to be one of Aguinaldo's trusted agents in Manila, near Manila. The handwriting of the letter is fairly good. The spelling and punctuation are so illiterate that the most expert Spanish translators have not been able to make a verbatim translation. The general purport of the letter, however, is clearly apparent, and confirms previous information that a general uprising of Aguinaldo's adherents in and around Manila was in contemplation some time at the end of January or the beginning of February. The writer says that he has two thousand men available, who will rise at the hour fixed for the "capture." He has cautioned them, he says, that the day determined on they must keep in their houses till night, so as not to attract the suspicions of the Americans. "I am in Pasig," he says, "so as to be ready at any moment." He is ready to go to any district of Manila. He has been waiting for a friend who professed to speak in the name of Major Bell (an American officer since reported among the wounded), that he had better keep quiet and stay at home, but that such advice is repugnant to his feelings. He appeals for aid, on the citizens of Pasig, as ordered by Señor Sanllo, in the name of Aguinaldo, saying that he could not do so without drawing down on so numerous all around him. He closes by asking appeal to Aguinaldo to send him money to meet the immediate necessity of his forces.

The letter is dated January 25, and was intended to have been sent by courier to Aguinaldo.

CAPTAIN DYER ORDERED HOME. COMMANDER OF THE BALTIMORE FOUND TO BE PHYSICALLY UNFIT FOR SERVICE.

Washington, March 25.—The Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey this morning saying that a medical board of survey had examined Captain Dyer, of the Baltimore, and found him physically unfit for longer service in the Philippines, and he had been ordered home. One of the newly promoted captains under the Naval Personnel bill will be assigned to command the Baltimore.

UNION OF CHURCHES LIKELY.

THE FOURTH AVENUE AND THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATIONS TALK OF CONSOLIDATION.

Regarding the reports of action by the Fourth Avenue and the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian churches looking to the uniting of the two, it may be authoritatively stated that no formal action by either church has been taken. There have been informal conferences by the officers of the two churches for an interchange of ideas on the problems confronting each congregation.

For a number of years there has been a feeling that the Fourth Avenue church, in consequence of the removal of large numbers of its older families up-town, was going to dispose of its valuable site at Twenty-second-st., and float up with the tide. So far from this being the purpose, a prominent member informed a Tribune reporter last night, it is sought to establish a strongly endowed people's church, if not on the present site, at least in the immediate neighborhood. Looking to the consummation of this plan, it was deemed to be a number of the congregation that it would be advisable to invite one or perhaps more of the other Presbyterian churches near by to join with them in furthering the undertaking.

Should this be done, it is pointed out that by selling the present properties of those churches a sum amounting up to between \$250,000 and \$500,000 could be obtained and a church be built, and an endowment of such strength would be left as would secure to Presbyterianism a powerful downtown church in perpetuity.

Now, it happens that this same purpose has actuated the people of the Thirteenth Street Church, for they have reallocated their older members moved up-town, and their resources directed to nothing could save them except a heavy endowment. And to attain this the only way open has seemed to be to unite with some other church.

As to the talk that his church, by leaving Thirteenth-st., would be deserting lower New-York, Mr. Buchanan, the pastor, has been carefully studying the situation, that there are already in the Protestant churches in that section. From Christopher to Twenty-third-st., west of Fifth-ave., there are between twenty-five and thirty Protestant churches of various denominations working among only 20 per cent of the population, the remaining 80 per cent being either Roman Catholic or Jewish, and not susceptible to Protestant influence. The best three of these churches, being richly endowed, are enabled to send forth large corps of workers, who cover the entire field, and are unable to compete with them, are gradually being forced to the wall. So it is that the Thirteenth Street Church should move it would not be to the detriment of Protestant Christianity in lower New-York.

The first step toward the consolidation must come from the Fourth Avenue Church. Church of the Fourth Avenue, which will probably be the meeting of the congregation, which has been called for Wednesday evening next. As soon as the invitation is extended, all will probably be done shortly, a meeting of the Thirteenth Street congregation will be called to consider the advisability of action.

A general understanding between the two churches is such that it may be safely predicted that the Thirteenth Street Church will absorb the Thirteenth Street Church, the latter carrying with it its pastor, who will become pastor of the strengthened Fourth Avenue Church. The latter thus gets a pastor, its pulpits now being vacant, and the former a new home.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS GOOD.

CHAIRMAN MILLARD OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE IS HOPEFUL.

The indications strongly favor the Republicans at the town elections to be held in this county on Tuesday," said Frank V. Millard, chairman of the Westchester County Republican Committee, to a Tribune reporter yesterday. "The reports received by me from the different towns show that the organization is not divided as in former years, harmony prevails and all are working for the support of the tickets nominated."

"In my own town, Greenburgh, the success of the Republican ticket is assured. In the last year under Democratic rule the taxes have been increased and money due to the town lost. The best proof of this is that the tax books are being held back and no notice has been given to the taxpayers, who are waiting for the new law to be passed. The town began work last week. Last year Supervisor Tompkins, Republican, who was not a member of the Equalization of Assessments Committee, had Greenburgh Township's valuation placed at 90 per cent. This year Supervisor McCalland, Democrat, in a Democratic ward and in the League of Equalization Committee, could not hold the valuation fixed by Supervisor Tompkins, and allowed it to drop to 85 per cent."


Mr. Millard also said that through the carelessness of Supervisor McCalland Greenburgh will lose about \$250,000 due to the State. The new law system are entitled to reimbursement by the State for 25 per cent of the taxes paid. The new law has been passed, but the taxpayers have not been paid. The money appropriated for such purpose had been distributed. The tax books are being held back, and the taxpayers are waiting for the new law to be passed. The Republicans are alive to the issue, and will enter their protest at the polls.

MORE TROOPS OFF FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, March 25.—The transport City of Pusan, sailed for Manila last night with six hundred men of the 9th Infantry. Lieutenant Vitale, military attaché of the Italian Legation at Washington, was aboard.



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Long Slips, 40c., 50c., 62c., 72c., 85c., \$1 & \$1.15.
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